Alexandria Advertiser
AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1802. [No. 338.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Vendue-Master.

Jan. 5.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.——ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

Viz.

Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Auctioneers.

Jan. 5.

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, paddings striped blankets and kersey duffils---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

HODGSON.

Oct. 6.

FOR [illegible],

The Cargo of Major *brig Little Sally* [illegible] the Citizens,

From Rhode-Island now landing and coming of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4.

Toll Gatherers on the Potomac wanted.

THE President and Directors of the Potomac Company will meet at Mr. Barney's Tavern, in George-Town, on Saturday the 16th day of January, instant, for the purpose of appointing Toll-Gatherers, at the Great Falls, Little Falls, and at Hookes's Falls; to whom liberal salaries will be given.

No person employed will be allowed to have any concern either directly or indirectly in the business of boating, consignment or purchase of articles, brought down the river. None need apply who cannot give security for his compliance with the duties imposed on him, and who does not possess a knowledge of figures, and is not known to be sober and attentive to business. Applications may be directed to the Subscriber.

By order of the President & Directors.

JOS. CARLETON, Treasurer.

Alexandria, January 6, 1802. d9t

This Day is Published,

By R. & J. GRAY,

And for Sale, at their Book-Store, Prince-Street, & at the Office of the Times,

ST. LEON;

A Tale of the Sixteenth Century,

In 2 vols.

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

Price 2 Dollars, handsomely bound and lettered.

Also for Sale,

By R. & J. GRAY,

JANE TALBOT;

A new Novel.

By the Author of Arther Myrvin, Wieland, Ormond, &c.

Price one Dollor in Boards.

RUSH's

Introductory Lectures

To Courses of Lectures upon the Institution and Practice of Medicine,

Delivered in the University of Pennsylvania.

Price one Dollar in Boards:

And sundry other

New Publications.

January 8. d3t2aw

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cottom & Stewart,

And for Sale at their Book Store,

Price 37½ Cents,

Certain Acts of the Commonwealth of Virginia for regulating the *Militia*, and of the Congress of the United States, more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, with the Rules and Articles of war.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

COTTOM & STEWART's

Book-Store, Royal-street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution;

—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT

Against continuing the War, for the subversion of the Republican Government of France:

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an answer to the two Letters of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating for Peace with the French Republic:—And

A MEMORIAL,

Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and Emancipation of Spanish America, by means which would promote the tranquility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, esq.

Nov. 20.

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Robert Hamilton and Esther, his Wife, to the Subscribers, for securing the payment of a sum of money to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Alexandria, on the 30th instant will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the premises,

A Lot or Parcel of Ground,

lying upon the East side of St. Asaph-Street, and south side of Wolfe-Street, in the Town of Alexandria; beginning at the intersection of the said Streets, and running eastwardly with Wolfe-Street to Pitt-Street; thence southwardly with Pitt-Street 96 feet 6 inches; thence westwardly parallel with Wolfe-Street 80 feet; thence southwardly parallel with Pitt-Street 80 feet; thence westwardly parallel with Wolfe-Street to St. Asaph-Street; thence northwardly with St. Asaph-Street to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground there are a large, commodious frame dwelling-house, well calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family, a kitchen, stable and carriage-house, a well of water in the yard, with a pump. The situation is elegant. It was formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Hamilton, lately by Mr. Stier, and at present by Mr. James Hamilton. The lot being large, a sufficient proportion of it will be attached to the improvements, and the residue laid off into convenient building lots; a plan of which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,

lying upon the south side of Prince-Street, and to the eastward of Water-Street, in the said Town; beginning upon Prince-Street 22 feet to the eastward of Water-Street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince-Street 23 feet; thence southwardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet 4 inches; thence westwardly parallel to Prince-Street 23 feet; thence northwardly to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground there are a convenint two-story frame dwelling-house, with a kitchen and other conveniencies; now in the the occupatiou of Mr. Smith.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,

adjoining the last; beginning upon Prince Street 45 feet to the eastward of Water-Street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince-Street 40 feet; thence southwardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet four inches; thence westwardly parallel of Prince-Street 40 feet; thence northwardly to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground is a large frame warehouse, two stories high, now in the occupation of Messrs. Smith and Bartleman. It formerly composed two distinct warehouses, and may easily be put into the same situation again.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN C. HERBERT.

January 1. d23t

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

100 casks Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
800 bushels of Salt,
1 bale of Morocco Skins,
A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,
Figs in Frails,
Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,
10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.

They have likewise on hand,

A few bales of Negro cottons and blankets,
German Linens,
Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhds. and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.

Nov. 30. d

SOAL LEATHER

And Mens' coarse Shoes,

Just received a quantity, for sale by

JOHN C. LADD.

Dec. 19. d

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,

With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

☞ *The HOPE will sail for Norfolk on Thursday next.*

Jan. 11. d

JEWELRY.

Charles Gouvernet & Co.

Who are just arrived at this place, inform the ladies and gentlemen that they have a handsome assortment of Jewelry, consisting of

Necklaces, Earrings, Bracelets, gold and silver Watches, Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Lockets, Rings, Pearl Beads, Black Jetts, &c. &c. all of which they offer for sale, by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable prices.

Apply at the *Eagle Tavern.*

Jan. 11. d3t

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

Cottom & Stewart's Book Store,

ST. LEON:

A Tale of the Sixteenth Century,

By William Godwin.

Two vols.——Price Two Dollars.

Also, for Sale,

THE

PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS'

BOOK OF PRICES.

Price 75 cents, stitched.

Fraternal Discord; the Writing Desk; Abbe de l'Epee, or the Orphan, and False shame, by Kotzebue.

Jan. 9. d

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

THE subscribers' store was last night broke open and the following Cash and Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse fwanfdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet muslins,
Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimities; camel hair shawls; brown, red and blue bandannoes; yellow flaggs and cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India book muslins; womens' blue and white worsted and cotton stockings, mens' fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces of Marseilles vest patterns and silk nankeen, together with a variety of other articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any person for discovering the Cash and Goods and convicting the thief or thieves; or Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in proportion for any part of the Goods recovered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will interest themselves in discovering and bringing to condign punishment the perpetrators of this daring attack upon the property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.

January 2. d

☞ Such Printers as are disposed to detect villainy are requested to insert the above.

To Rent,

THAT handsome, convenient three story *BRICK HOUSE*, lately occupied by Edmud J. Lee, Esq. in King street, a few doors west of Pitt street.

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Dec. 15. co

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 4.

Apportionment Bill under consideration.

(Continued.)

Mr. Davis. Two ratios are brought to our view, those of 30, and 33,000. The former leaves unrepresented fractions amounting to 157,000; the latter leaves fractions amounting to 221,000. It would be most equitable to adopt the former, but for its operation upon a number of states. Six states, of which Kentucky is one, will be peculiarly affected by it. They will relatively lose their portion of representation in a great degree. They will lose as many members as the ten remaining states; whereas by the ratio of 33,000 the evil will be as to those states, greatly diminished. For this reason, notwithstanding the unpleasant situation of Delaware, Mr. Davis must vote for the ratio of 33,000.

Mr. Macon never had considered this a consolidated government, which might be inferred from the arguments of some gentlemen. The constitution established a directly opposite principle. It declared the constitution to be established for the United States, not for the people. And in all its parts it bore a federal complexion. In the arguments made use of when it was adopted, it had always been declared by its friends to be federal; and the representatives were particularly designated as the representatives of particular states.

Mr. Macon did not think 30,000 too small a ratio. He wished the people to know their representatives, and the more numerous the last were, the greater was the chance of this knowledge. Nor did he think that the enlarged representation would augment the expences of the government. The house knew that he had never been prodigal of public money. He believed we should save money by an enlarged representation, for the public expences did not proceed so much from the compensation rendered to the members of this house, as from the adoption of improper measures, which an enlarged representation would defeat.

With regard to the abstract arguments made, did not the dispute about different numbers shew that we are all the representatives of particular states. Else, why take Delaware as the *minimum* and Virginia as the *maximum?* This demonstrated the question to be one entirely of calculation.

General Smith had listened to the discourses of gentlemen on the abstract question introduced, and yet he had found that every gentleman, before he had sat down proved himself to be the representative of a particular State, after all that he had said. The truth was, the point was one altogether of calculation. The gentleman from Connecticut had been strong for 40,000, and now, after making his calculations, he agrees with his friend from Delaware in preferring 30,000, not, perhaps, because it peculiarly benefits, Connecticut, but because it benefits the party with whom he acts. Let us view the gentleman from Delaware, and we see him pursuing the interests of Delaware, and caring nothing for other States, and thus he shows us that he is the representative of the State of Delaware. The gentleman from North Carolina, heretofore always economical of the public money, is for once prodigal in wishing an enlarged representation: and why? Because he thereby will promote the interest of his State. This was perfectly fair and right; and if he, Mr. Smith, were similarly situated he should act in the same way. But Maryland happened to be differently situated. The ratio of 30,000 would leave a fraction to her of 29,000. Could it therefore be expected that any member of that State would be for that ratio?

Mr. Smilie observed that he had originally been in favor of the ratio of 33,000 from the influence of general principles. But since one gentleman has shifted from 40,000 to 30,000 from considerations of policy, and other gentlemen seemed to feel the same motives, he thought it was high time for each state to take care of itself. He would therefore vote for the ratio of 33,000.

Mr. Dana said he would not question the purity of the principles of the gentlemen from Maryland or Pennsylvania.—Yet he must say, that however honorable to the frankness of character of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was the avowal of his sentiments, yet it did no honor to the principles of equity which ought to govern that house. As to the question of confidence, or consolidation, he deemed it a mere question of words. It was right that we should consult the interests of our constituents, because we were better acquainted with them than with those of the other states. But that we should exclusively consult them, to the disregard of the general principles of justice, of the great interests of the United States—such a principle ought not to be tolerated.—Though the question was, in a great measure, one of calculation, yet he was astonished at an avowal of one gentleman, to conform to unjust principles, because another gentleman had, in his opinion, adopted the same course.

Mr. D. then went into a detailed comparison of the different bearings of the two ratios, from which he was in favor of 30,000.

He then proceeded. The question between the two ratios is not simply important as it relates to this house; but as it settles the relative weight of the states in the election of our two first executive magistrates. Just as you diminish the ratio you increase the weight of the large states. And this may be done until you shall give the large states the entire monopoy of executive power. He would not say that the large states were not entitled to a monopoly of this power. He would not say, that a majority of talents and virtue, correspondent to the magnitude of the states, did not subsist; but until he was sure of this, he would not be for conferring a monopoly of power on the states. Those states being the most important, it may be thought right to take the chief executive magistrate from them, and the other chief officers; and this may become so much a matter of course, that it may be deemed injurious to disturb the established harmony of things. For these reasons Mr. D. was against the ratio which gave undue weight to the large states.

Mr. Eustis said, there was a sound principle which applied itself to the elucidation of this question. The present ratio has given general satisfaction.—As to the abstract questions which had been discussed, they were wholly immaterial. Let us go back and view the circumstances under which this house was organised. It was constituted so as to afford the people of the United States an opportunity of expressing their feelings, and representing their interests. Has any inconvenience resulted from the ratio of 33,000 long since adopted? Has it not been recommended by experience? And will not any desire to augment the representation be fully satisfied by the increase from 106 to 142. Whether the number was great or small, he had no idea that the powers of the house could receive correspondent augmentation or diminution. He believed that a body of 50 men would not want decision to oppose unconstitutional encroachments, and that a body of 1000 would not dare to transcend constitutional powers.

Though he felt for the situation of Delaware, yet if the principle was correct that the ratio of 33,000 would constitute a body sufficiently large, we must of necessity abandon any particular regard to that state.

There was another circumstance worthy of mention. A diminution of power was abhorrent to all bodies. If a great increase of the members of the house increased its power, and a precedent be now set of greatly enlarging our number, it may be followed in future until the house becomes so large as to render it a nuisance.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

FROM THE BALANCE.

THE fatal moment that shall witness "the setting of the Sun of Federalism," or the dissolution of the Federal union of our nation, will, in the language of the poet, bid "*a farewel, a long farewel to all its greatness.*" Mourn, Columbia! when that awful event shall meet thee;---put off thy beautiful ornaments;---hang thy harp upon the willows;---gird thyself with sackcloth, and sit in ashes;---for peace will have forsaken thy land *and thy glory will have departed forever!*

This sentiment might easily be confirmed by facts drawn from the history of ancient Greece: But, without recurring to that source of evidence, *The Sacred Book* presents an instance in point, that is equally affecting and instructive. The nation of Israel consisted of twelve tribes, united together under one head. No people ever had a higher sense of national independence. In the reign of David, their territory was greatly enlarged, while the trump of fame spread afar their victories and conquests, and distant nations courted their friendship. The wise policy of Solomon in cultivating the arts of peace and opening sources of commerce, still raised the nation to a very high degree of opulence and respectability. But through the extreme folly of Rehoboam, his son and successor on the throne, a disunion of the nation was effected. Judah, the most powerful tribe among the whole, and the small tribe of Benjamin, confederated together; while the other 10 tribes formed another separate confederacy, each having it's own executive or King. It might have been hoped that subsequent reflections would have assuaged the malevolent passions, which were excited in the first moments of their separation. In their peculiar circumstances, there seems to have been every possible motive for those separate confederacies to cultivate harmony between themselves. They were brothers, originating from one common stock; and their religion, manners and customs had been the same.

The surrounding nations beheld them with abhorrence, and wished to root them out of the earth: and in the mean time, the proud monarch of Babylon, poetically called "the hammer of the whole earth," was then manifesting his ambitious views of universal empire, and had began his conquests. But these circumstances and considerations notwithstanding the two confederacies waged against each other incessant and implacable wars; and, by a series of of mutual ravages and carnage, attended with an exterminating fury, they, at length weakened and exhausted one another to such a degree, as to fall, first the one and then the other, an easy prey to the devouring jaws of the aforementioned Dragon of the Euphrates.—This sketch of sacred history speaks a language, which cannot be misunderstood. Like an awful Monument placed on a rock and lifting its terrific top to the clouds, it stands to warn the people of these United States, of the inevitable ruin that would succeed the dissolution of their general confederacy. Should we, in the same circumstances, act in a manner totally different from other nations? Was human nature in the antient Hebrews and Greeks, essentially different from human nature in the Americans?—Are the *latter* so totally void of ambition, of selfishness and intrigue, and so abundantly replenished with the milk of human kindness, that their separate, independent confederacies, bordering upon each other, would continue in a state of permanent peace?—Visionary expectations!——In the event of a division of the union, there would shoot up in each, the rankest weeds which ever grow in Nature's Garden: there would soon arise mutual rivalships, insidious intrigues, heart-burning jealousies and deadly hatred; and the flames of horid war would be enkindled.—Standing armies must then be supported.—The frontiers of each confederacy would be exposed to their mutual incursions and ravages;—the bloody scenes of Syria & of Greece would be acted over again; and the now peaceable fields of our Country, which bless the husbandman with golden harvests, would bristle with the instruments of death and be overspread with the corses of the slain and with "Garments rolled in blood." At length, perhaps, the awful drama might close with a *forced reunion* under the iron yoke of a despot.

But it may be said, "The United States of America are sisters, and will still regard each other with affection, though they should be divided into separate confederacies."—Let history answer.—Read the history of ancient Greece.—Advert again to that sketch of *sacred history*, which has been quoted.—The tribes of Israel were bound to each other by the ties of near consanguinity, as well as of sameness of customs and religion: but when they had seperated and become two nations, their mutual hatred was exasperated to a superlative degree.—Some might presume to argue, "that seperate confederacies in this country would be restrained from waging war with each other, by a sense of common danger from abroad, and by an unavoidable conviction that it would be for their mutual interests to cultivate peace."

This is specious in *theory*, but has been fully disproved by *facts*. It was plainly for the mutual interests of the Republics of Greece, to cultivate peace with each other; and, by reason of their superior knowledge and sagacity, they must have had a quick and thorough perception of their own interests: but the jealousy of rivalship, soon ripening into deadly hatreds, they became deaf to the cool voice of reason and followed the impulses of ferocious passion.

After the union of the confederate tribes of Israel had been broken and the nation had become two distinct confederacies, it must have been known to them, that their dearest interests and even their very existence, as independent nations, would depend upon their mutual harmony. But it has been seen, that considerations of public utility and general interests, were entirely unavailable in repelling the storms of passion and assuaging the flames of rival jealousies and hatreds.

Indeed, there can be no doubt but that a division of the union of these confederated states would be, as it were, the solemn *knell* to their peace and happiness. And there is danger that this fatal calamity will befal our nation. In the Farewell Address of President Washington, it is seen that he perceived this danger, with deep concern. But the question is, from whence does the danger of the dissolution of the federal union arise? Let this question be answered by asking another.—— *Where can we more naturally look for efforts and machinations to weaken and destroy the federal union, than among the leaders of that party, which was strenuously opposed to the adoption of the federal government?* Among men of fortune and of rank, there is a certain *pride of opinion*, that is of a very unyielding nature; and to this may be added, that some of the leaders of the anti-federal party might possibly have had political views, which did not comprise the general interests of the whole nation. At any rate it cannot be expected that they should now love and venerate, the same system of government, which, in its origin, they had loaded with every epithet of contempt and execration, and had opposed with a warmth of zeal bordering on violence.

The servant of the prophet Elijah called to his master from the top of mount Carmel, and informed him that he saw a rising cloud, *like a man's hand;* and so it was, that from the spreading of that little cloud, the whole heavens were quickly enveloped in darkness. There is a similarity between the natural and the moral world. Turn your eyes to the political horizon, and you may discern a cloud that is *much larger than a man's hand*, and which, by its complexion, threatens a tremendous tempest. The few following facts will tend to elucidate this subject. Among the leaders of the party that opposed the adoption of the federal constitution, some were for amending the old confederation, and others were for forming two or more seperate confederacies.—In the scale of opposition, the state of Virginia acted a very distinguished part; and its violent repugnance to the constitution arose, at least in some measure, from the consideration, that its own preponderating influence would be diminished by the equality among the greater and smaller states, in point of suffrage in the senate.

This may be learned from the following paragraph in a letter from Mr. Randolph, a member of the Federal Convention from Virginia, written to the Assembly of his state, upon that subject. "One point (writes Mr. Randolph) in which the Constitution is most repugnant to my wishes, *is the equality of suffrage in the Senate.*" Virginia, however, by a small majority, voted for the adoption of the Federal Constitution: but still was so dissatisfied with it, that the Assembly of that State petitioned Congress in its first session that a Convention or [illegible] be called for the purpose of altering said Federal Constitution; and, in the mean time, sent circular letters to the Governors of the several states, upon the same subject. The original opposers of the Federal Government, particularly the members of Congress from Virginia, distinguished themselves, even under the *Washington administration*, by nearly a uniform resistance to its measures. This anti-federal "Sect," by means which I shall not attempt to describe, has been gradually gaining an accession of numbers and strength and is become predominant.

And lo! there are propositions now bro't forward from a very respectable quarter (by Mr. Pendleton, formerly governor of Virginia) to alter the Federal Constitution in such a manner as to diminish the power of the Senate and increase that of the House of Representatives in Congress; which, nearly in the same pro-

portion, would leſſen the influence of the ſmaller ſtates and increaſe that of the larger ones. In the mean time, it is propoſed to render the federal judges dependent for their continuance in office, upon the ſuffrages of both houſes of Congreſs.—Theſe and other alterations, which would radically change the nature of our government, will be propoſed to the people, under the plauſible pretext of enlarging their priviledges: and it is not unlikely that the bait may be ſwallowed, *and with it the fatal book.* The government being altered and becoming but little different from a ſimple democracy, may be eaſily wielded by the demagogues of the large ſtates; among which Virginia will be the umpire. "She is the eldeſt ſiſter, and, in all things loveth to have the preeminence." Virginia, being centrally ſituated bordering on the ſeat of government and on the weſtern territority, would have advantages, in a democracy, to obtain unbounded influence.—Her territories are vaſtly extenſive;—her numbers are great; her leading characters have princely fortunes *and princely minds.*——When Virginia ſhall become the proud arbiter of the union, the *really republican* and high ſpirited yeomanry of New-England, which has already been called the "*Vendee*" of the United States, will revolt.—And then will be quickly felt the beginning of the tremendous tempeſt, which will ſhake this land to its centre.

Be wiſe, O ye people, and know the things that belong to your peace. "Ye can diſcern the face of the ſky; and can ye not diſcern the ſigns of the times?——While pondering and combining the facts and circumſtances, which have been mentioned, can't you ſee a dark and threatening cloud in our political hemiſphere?—Go then, anoint your eyes with eye-ſalve.

HISTORICUS.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.

Arrived, ſhip Harriot, Stoddard, London 60 days. Left the Ariadne, Le Bouſquet, of Boſton, deſtination undetermined; Merchant, Bartlett, for Boſton, early in Nov. Lenox, Collins, of Boſton, ſeeking a market; Sally, Grave, of Marblehead, to ſail ſoon for Gibraltar; Ocean, Manſon, of Pepperelborough, to ſail ſoon for Liſbon; Abigail, Remington, of providence, detained; Frederic and Mary-Ann, Furneſs, of Portſmouth, to ſail ſoon for Amſterdam; Palmyra, Soule, of Providence. Sailed from Portſmouth Nov. 4, in co. with brig Luna, Cady, for New-York. Left at Cowes wait ng orders, ſhip Phebus, Gardner, from Philadelphia, had loſt her Mizenmaſt & foretopmaſt; & ſhip George, Rice, to ſail about 7 days for Philadelphia with ſalt.—Spoke, Dec. 3, lat. 41, 34, long. 62, wind N. E. ſhip John Jay, 7 days from Portland for Liverpool.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

FROM EUROPE.

The ſhip Atlantic, Roſs, arrived this morning, in 57 days from Briſtol, and brings London papers to the 6th November which tho ſeveral days later than before received, contain nothing of great magnitude. Parliamentary debates occupy the principal part of the papers we received, which, on account of their length, we are obliged to defer till to-morrow. Lord Grenville in the Houſe of Peers, ſpoke in decided terms againſt the Preliminaries of Peace; and obſerved "that at no period in the hiſtory of this country, within his knowledge, was ſuch a ſacrifice of its intereſt or its credit, as in the tranſaction in queſtion. He adverted ſtrongly to that part of the preliminaries which reſpected Portugal, and moved for an addreſs to his Majeſty, for the production of copies of all treaties, armiſtices, &c. made in 1801, which were communicated to his Majeſty, in order to know whether "by the Treaties which affected Portugal, acceſs was not opened to the Brazils to the French, to that moſt valuable colony in the Portugueſe Dominions—and perhaps the only one of her poſſeſſions which rendered a commercial connection with that nation valuable to Britain. The wiſhes of his heart were averſe from an oppoſition to the preſent Miniſters; what they had already done in the tranſaction alluded to, excited his deep and heart-felt regret—for what they ſhould do, he looked forward with the greateſt anxiety: and happy ſhould he be, if, by their firmneſs and vigour in what remained to be done, they ſhould vindicate the honor of the nation, and ſecure her intereſts."

A Paris paper of the 30th Oct. contains the following paragraph: "To ſecure the free navigation of the Trade, and to produce more ſpeedily the abſolute ceſſation of hoſtilities, the Miniſter of Marine has haſtened to addreſs Paſſports to the Britiſh Government. Similar paſſports are to be ſent by the Engliſh Admiralty. They will be immediately divided among the different ports of the republic, and delivered to all veſſels ready to ſail for parts which they might reach before the expiration of the period fixed for the reſtitution of naval prizes, according to the 2d article of the Preliminaries of Peace between France and England."

In the Houſe of Peers, Oct. 31, on motion that the thanks of the Houſe be given to Sir James Saumarez,

Lord Viſcount Nelſon roſe to offer a few obſervations upon the occaſion, to their lordſhips. He obſerved that he well knew the merits of Sir James Saumarez, that he was in habits of intimacy, and conſidered himſelf as under obligations to him. He had the honor to be his ſuperior officer at the action off the Nile, and had there a good opportunity of witneſſing his gallant and meritorious conduct. Indeed, it was almoſt impoſſible obſerved his lordſhip, it could be otherwiſe, when it was known under whoſe tuition he had acquired his naval tactics. He was bro't up under Lord Hood, and had ſerved under many of our moſt approved commanders, and, if he may be allowed the expreſſion, had finiſhed his education under that truly illuſtrious commander who ſat near him.—[The Earl of St. Vincent, feeling the full force of the compliment made the noble and gallant lord a very low bow.]

His lordſhip proceeded, as the noble mover of the thanks had done, to refer to ſome particulars in the action, which manifeſted the zeal, talents, and intrepidity of Sir James Saumerez, and the officers under his command; and he obſerved he had no difficulty in pledging himſelf, that had the wind proved favorable, they would have bro't every one of the French ſquadron into Gibraltar; and he likewiſe complimented the exertions of theſe Commanders in refitting their ſhips at Gibraltar, as an inſtance of induſtry and perſeverance in that line never exceeded. In the courſe of his obſervations, the Noble and gallant Lord remarked, that on five different occaſions, he had himſelf the honor of their Lordſhip's thanks; and that in ſeveral inſtances, he had been indebted for the ſervices he had atchieved, to the ſkill and intrepidity of Sir James Saumarez; it was, therefore, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, he had juſt voted for the thanks to that truly meritorious officer. The noble Lord, in the courſe of his addreſs, ſpoke in general with great ſenſibility, and with an injenius boldneſs. In one or two inſtances he made a ſhort pauſe, apparently for recollection. His delivery upon the whole was intereſting, and ſtrikingly expreſſive of the Naval Chieftain; and thoughout the whole of his addreſs, he was liſtened to with the moſt reſpectful attention.

The ſchooner Lady Waſhington, Jas. Lamb, maſter, who ſailed from this port on the 25th of December for St. Jago de Cuba, foundered at ſea in long. 69, 30, lat. 37, on Saturday laſt. The crew were taken up by the ſchooner Beaver, captain Fernalds, and brought into this port yeſterday.

Arrived, the ſhip Commerce, ———, Greenock: Atlantic, Roſs, Briſtol;—Hunter, Alſop, St. Croix; ſch'rs Mehitable, Smith, do. Good Intent, Brooks, Charleſton; Determined Rover, ——, Curracoa.

Cleared, ſhip Ocean, Smith, Liverpool; ſchr. Nancy, Harvey, Guadaloupe; ſloop Maſon's Daughter, Robinſon, Cuba.

The Maria Elizabeth, Holling, for Savannah, paſſed by Graveſend the 6th of November.

The ſhip Lydia paſſed by Graveſend on the 6th of November, of and for this port.

The brig Pamela, from St. Croix to New-Orleans, in lat. 37, 19, N. long. 71, 30, W. ſprung a leak and ſunk.—The captain and one man ſaved, eight perſons periſhed. The ſhip Reſerve arrived at Curracoa in 16 days.

Capt. Roſs of the Atlantic, informs that the ſhip Diana ſailed from Briſtol for this port on the 7th November. Dec. 28, in lat. 37, 50, long. 60, 30, ſpoke ſhip Active. Stevenſon, of and from Philadelphia, for Londonderry, all well.—29th, ſpoke the Mohawk, Barry, from Philadelphia, for Londonderry, all well. Jan. 4, in lat. 40, long. 67, 30, ſpoke ſhip Mary, from Boſton, bound to Havanna. 5th, ſpoke brig Victory, from Cape Francois to Boſton, lat. 40, 28, long. 72, 30. Left at Briſtol, ſhip Atlanta, Turner, of this port.

Ship Hunter, Alſop, came too off the battery for the Doctor—and it blowing freſh, parted both cables.

Sch'r Good Intent, ſpoke a ſch'r bound from N. Carolina to New-York.

Sch's Bever, Fernalds, from Richmond, Virg. ſpoke ſch'r Jack, Gardiner, from Boſton, bound to Savannah.

Ship New Projector, Cowan, from Eaſt-Hardham, Connecticut, came thro' the Sound. She is for ſale.

Ship Commerce, Ferguſon, from Greenock, left from Belfaſt. Dec. 16, ſpoke brig Aliance, from Kennebunck to Barbadoes, long. 61, lat. 39, 6. Dec. 13, ſpoke a ſch'r from N. York, 5 days out, bound to Antigua—could not learn her name, lat. 39, 41.

Sch'r Mehitable, Smith, St. Croix—left there ſch'r Lark, Smith, belonging to Derby; brig William, Chaſe, belonging to Baltimore, to ſail in a few days—very leaky; a brig belonging to New-York, name unknown.

Sch'r Determined Rover, Fowler, Curracoa. Spoke Dec. 20, brig Trial, from Laguira bound to Charleſton, out 10 days, lat. 17, 40, long. 68, 10. December 25, ſpoke brig Rainbow, out 10 days from New-York, bound to Jamaica, lat. 24, 44, long. 70, 11. Left at Curacoa, ſhip Reſerve, Moncrief; ſch'r Rambler, Taylor, both for this port. Left at St. Michaels, brig Triton, to ſail in 2 days for Boſton. At St. Johns, brig Lydia, Davis, for N. York, to ſail in 6 days.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

Mr. Dawſon, our late Envoy to the French republic, came paſſenger in the Atlantic, arrived at New York. We underſtand (ſays the Commercial Advertiſer) he is the bearer of ſundry diſpatches to our government, and will proceed immediately for Waſhington.

Flour, at London on the 7th of November, was 59s. 6½d. ſterling per ſack—2s. 7d. lower than the return immediately preceding it.

In the night of the 3d October, the day on which the Preliminaries of Peace with England were publiſhed, a very remarkable conjunction was obſerved of the planets Saturn, Jupiter, Venus, and the Moon, near that beautiful ſtar Regulus. The celebrated aſtronomer MESSIER gave an account of this intereſting phenomenon in the ſitting of the National Inſtitute on the 18th. *London Paper.*

On Tueſday laſt in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, a memorial was preſented from Lewis du Pre, of which the following is a copy:

To the government of the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled.

DEAR FRIENDS,

It has pleaſed Almighty God (for purpoſes moſt extenſively benevolent) to diſcover to me the principles of the *perfect motion* (vulgarly called PERPETUAL motion) for which I truſt I am thankful (as, no doubt, every citizen of the ſuper-eminently favored land of Columbia ought to be) for the peculiar bleſſing.

In proſecuting a ſuit for the cuſtomarily excluſive pecuniary advantages which the practice of ancient liberality has eſtabliſhed, as the reward of *perſevering* ingenuity and induſtry, I meet with difficulties inſurmountable without the aid of legiſlative interference.

I therefore truſt that your juſtice and republican patriotiſm will induce you to take the ſubject into conſideration, and as ſpeedily as poſſible obtain, from the critical caſket where it remains depoſited, the *precious bounty*, to effectuate which you hereby poſſeſs a promiſe of the cordial co-operation of your real friend and fellow-citizen.

LEWIS DU PRE.

50th day of perfect motion.

January 1, 1802.

On a motion to refer the above petition to a ſelect committee.

Dr. Mitchell ſaid if there was ever a caſe in which it was proper to decide againſt the reference of a petition to a committee, that this was ſuch an one. It was evident on the face of the petition juſt read, that it was a ſtrange diſordered compoſition; and the object which the petitioner pretended to have attained, was contrary to the phyſical laws of matter. All experience and all philoſophy was oppoſed to the notions of the kind contained in the paper before the houſe. He hoped there would be no reference of ſuch a viſionary ſcheme to any committee whatever. It was not worthy of the dignity of the national legiſlature to give a ſerious attention to phyſical impoſſibilities.

After ſome debate about the diſpoſal of the petition, it was ordered to be referred to a ſelect committee; and Meſſrs. Southard, Lownde, and Mitchell were appointed.

The "Bulletin Official" of St. Domingo, of the 19th Nov. contains ſeveral addreſſes to the Governor, on the reſtoration of tranquility; amongſt which is one from the citizens of the United States reſident at the Cape, ſigned by Tobias Lear, and twenty-one other Americans.

The brig Swan, Moſes Wells, maſter, arrived at Newburyport, on Sunday the 3d inſt. 43 days from Guadaloupe. On coming out, in ſight of the harbor, was boarded by a boat from the Britiſh frigate Tamar, with a requeſt for captain Wells to go on board the frigate, which he immediately complied with. The captain of the frigate informed captain Wells that he had ſent a boat with an officer to acquaint the inhabitants of Guadaloupe with the news of peace; and aſked captain Wells what was ſaid on ſhore of general LA CROSSE. Captain Wells replied, that he was not well ſpoken of: on which the captain of the frigate told him the gentleman then preſent was general La Croſſe. The general then aſked captain Wells whether he thought he ſhould be ſafe on ſhore. Capt. Wells told him he thought not, and that it was his opinion that ſhould he land in Guadaloupe his enemies would ſacrifice him. On which the general ſaid he would not go on ſhore.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable commercial houſe at Liſbon, dated 14th Nov. to a merchant in Philadelphia.

"With reſpect to our market, ſo great have been our ſupplies of grain and flour from all quarters, that from 10,000 rials which was the price in the corn-market for flour the beginning of laſt month; it has ſuddenly lowered to 6,100 rials per barrel, and ſhip bread in proportion.

"The ſudden Peace has contributed much to the heavy loſſes, and a parcel was ſold this week at public auction at that ſacrificing price, and even at that no immediate ſale can be effected for ready money. For Indian corn, 400 rials may perhaps be obtained for Pennſylvania growth, and for yellow, Jerſey and Connecticut corn, 450 a 480 rials next ſpring. In ſhort, prices are nominal, and the conſignees puzzled what to do; for, beſides the misfortune of looſing conſiderably by the cargoes, the ſhips meet great delay—at heavy expenſes of war wages, for want of granaries, and ſuch as are chartered are earning days of demurrage, which adds to the diſappointment; and to conclude, we have actually, from 12 to 18 months ſupply of all kind, of grain and flour; and God only knows what the loſſes will be—all which we mention for your government."

FOX HUNT.

A pack of hounds will throw off near Darrell's Hill, on Monday the the 18th inſt.

Jan. 12. eo3t‡

TO BE HIRED,

A CARPENTER, who is alſo a Cooper, two Sawyers, a Blackſmith, and one or two Laborers. Apply to

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

Sully, Fairfax County,

Jan. 12. 2aw3w

LOST,

Between Mr. Alexander Smith's ſtore and Heiſkell's tavern, a BOND drawn by Jeſſe Taylor, ſen. in favor of Meſſrs. Samuel Dick & Co. in Ireland, and by them endorſed to T. Lee, of Philadelphia, and by his executor, Mr. Bird, endorſed to William Smith, who endorſed it to Edward Ruſſell of Alexandria—a part of the bond has been paid. Whoever finds the above bond and will leave it at the office of the Alexandria Advertiſer ſhall be liberally rewarded.

Jan. 12. d3t

William Hartshorne

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel;

Indian Meal or Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,

Corn or any other grain (except wheat) ground for toll at the mill.

At his store in Town,

Hay in bundles, corn by the bushel,

Loaf or lump sugar by the hhd. or bbl.

Jamaica spirit by the hhd. or barrel, more than 3 years old,

First and second quality James River tobacco in kegs,

A few very good mill spindles,

Two good scale beams.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town.

Also, to Sell or Rent,

A valuable Brick House on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.

To Let,

A two story Frame House, on Duke street, with a large garden and a well of good water at the door. 12 mo. 22.

LAW.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,

The Clerical Candidates,

A POEM.

The above work is printed on fine wove paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price 25 cents.

Dec. 3. d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his *FALL ASSORTMENT,* and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12. d

FOR CHARTER,

The Schooner RACHAEL, Burthen about 86 tons.—Apply to Capt. Russell Stevens, or to

KORN & WISEMILLER.

January 7.

ABEL WILLIS

Has for sale, at his store on Prince-street,

(Just from Norfolk)

Soft shelled Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes; best Jamaica Sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity, Havanna white and brown do. best English Cheese, elegant Travelling Cases, best Spanish Segars and Crab Cyder.

Dec. 4. eo

Certificate of Alexandria Bank Stock Lost.

A Certificate for one Share of Stock, No. 671, issued to Thomas Williams, March 28th, 1793, is lost or mislaid—Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria for a renewal of the same.

J. & T. VOWELL.

January 1. eo3t‡

Notice.

Those who have claims against the estate of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased, are desired to furnish them properly authenticated: those who are indebted to the estate are requested to call on John Janney and make payment.

WILLIAM PATON,
EDWD. STABLER,
JOHN JANNEY, } Exe'rs.

FOR SALE,

30 bls. BEEF, warranted to keep a three years voyage,

30 kegs of SOUNDS and TONGUES.

Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants Wharf, Nov. 28. d3teo

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from this Town, a dark bay MARE, about 14 hands high, nicked, has a star on her forehead, and no other mark about her. Whoever takes up said Mare and delivers her to John Gadsby, shall receive the above reward,

January 7. eo3t

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county will shew these lands.

I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

October 23. co

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsay, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

Also,

25 Crates Earthen Ware, well assorted.

Sept. 29. eo

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and Cadiz SALT.

December 29. eotf

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

Alexandria, Dec. 19, 1801.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election for 15 directors, will be held at the Court-House in this town, on Friday the 15th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS,
(21) eo12t Secretary.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,

12 hhds. Antigua Rum,
20 qr. casks Port Wine,
8 tierces of Rice,
6 hhds. and 20 bls. Sugar,
2 hhds. Verdigrease,
200 salted Hides,
Coarse and fine Salt,
6 hhds. Clover Seed,
10 crates Queens Ware,
10 boxes 8 by 10 Bohemia Window Glass.

And at their Brick Store,

German Linens of very kind; Russia sheetings and duck; two trunks low priced prints; two do. chintzes; one do. boot legs and boots, and a quantity of letter paper uncommonly cheap by the ream or case, &c. &c.

☞ *They want to Purchase*

A quantity of Black Ey'd Pease, and are giving Cash for Wheat.

January 4. 2aw.

FOR SALE,

On Credit, or for Cash, as may suit purchasers,

That Lot with the House thereon, lately possessed by Mrs. Jones, Coachmaker, situated on Fairfax-Street, near the centre of the square formed by Queen and Cameron Streets, running parallel with said Streets 123 feet 5 inches, and fronting on Fairfax-Street 39 feet 1¾ inches, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley adjoining.

Also,

That convenient Lot, with the very complete and substantial Buildings thereon, in the town of Dumfries, occupied by Mr. E. Smock. COLIN AULD.

Alexandria, January 4. tawtf

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general

ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF

POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia, hot press'd Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Steuart's View of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cutler's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibbon's Surveying Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Pierr, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knox's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Costigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Leivis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dunbayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghost Seer, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, Emilie de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoenldern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Battimores, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mystic Cottager, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce, London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Childrens' Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the groce, dozen, or single.

☞ Country Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms

For Sale,

A seat for a Merchant Mill, with ten acres of Meadow Land; situated on Broad Creek, in the state of Maryland, about three miles from Alexandria. For particulars apply to Jonathan Swift, esq. or to W. D. ADDISON.

Oxen Hill, Dec. 8. taw

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow ——Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 100 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 Acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria, and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chesnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in.—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT on the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. taw3t

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office Alexandria, January 1, 1802.

A. John Aall, Andrews and Butler, Salathiel Allen, Mary Arkert, Ann Akin.

B. Mary Brenau, Thomas Bell, Susannah Belcher, Richard Buckner, Jeremiah Boothe, Peter Butler, John and Jeremiah Boothe, Thomas Barry, Robert Baggess, 2, Robert Bryce, Joseph Bennet, William Baker, John Barry.

C. Nathaniel Cunningham, James Cavan, Jacob Cax, Thomas Claughton, John Caut, John Crosby, Casenove and Walker, Francis Coffee, John G. Cawling, Robert Cleary, Daniel Carnes.

D. Jeremiah Douglass, Joseph Desfields, William S. Dickham, John Lewis Dendeyou, Abrahan, Danforth, Thomas Davis, Benjamin R. Davis, Reuben Dye.

E. Nathaniel Ellicot, John Ellis.

F. Jacob Fortney, 2, William H. Foote, John Fleming, James Fowler, John Fowler, Samuel Fruite, Margaret Fagan, M'Carthy Fitzugh, Jonathan Faw, 2, Timothy Ford.

G. Robert Gunnell, 3, John Garner, John Grant, Alfred Grayson.

H. David Hunter, 2, William Harvey, 2, James Horsekins, Patrick Hendren, Charles Hughes, 2, Hughes and Tucker, William Harp, Benj. Hale, Samuel Howard, John Hunter, George F. Hawkins, Ann Hartl, Hannah Hunt, Joseph Hathway, John Chapman Hunter, John Harrison.

I. Philip I. Johnston, John Jefferson, James Irwin.

K. William Keating, Edward Keating.

L. Samuel Luzendet, 2, Septimus, Levering, 2, Thomas Lindsay, John Luke, Fielding Lewis, Peggy Lecompte, Joseph Lewis, Riche Leonard, William Lightfoot.

M. William Moss, 2, Mr. Martin, 2, James Montgomery, Stephen Mayer, John March, Patrick Murry, John Miller, Robert Milne, Mr. Mecum, Lewis M'Millan, William W. Manning, Andrew Masters, John M'Kenzie, Thomas Moss, Augustis Morris, Jesse Moore, Davich Midaile.

N. Mrs. Newman.

O. Cornelius O'Loughlin.

P. Nicholas Pierce, Robert Plummer, Elliston and John Perot, Mr. Parr, Michael Pepper.

Q. Samuel Quarrier.

R. Benjamin Rhodes, Benjamin Riddle, Coats Ridgway, 2, Henry Ricks, 2.

S. James Stean, James Scott, S. Silvester, Susannah Simmonds, Samuel Simmond, William Simpson, Harry W. Sanders, James Sanders, William Sicardin, Richard Sprigg, John Samford, Peter Simpson, Dunbar Sloan, 2, John and William Stitener & Co. George Sweeny, Ludlam Smith, John Stone, 2, R. Spriggs.

T. Edward H. Tucker, Benj. F. Thornton, John Towers, James Triplett, Mrs. Thornton.

W. John White, John T. Washington. T. C. West, Andrew Wood, Andrew Wallis, Basil Wood, Eliza Whiting, John Walson, William Waters, Richard Walker, Palleg Wey.

Notice.

THE subscribers have in their hands a sum of money received from the late firms of Messrs. Tabb and M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co. merchants of the town of Martinsburg, in the state of Virginia; and as they understand that Mr. Michael M'Kewan, of said place, has purchased a number of the claims against that estate---This is, therefore, to give notice to him, and all others having demands against the estate of the said Tabb and M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co. to bring in their accounts to us, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, in order to receive their dividend of the money in our hands. Those who do not produce their accounts by that time will be excluded from a dividend.

A. & J. KENNEDY & Co.

Balt. Dec. 4. 2aw 1stMch

400 hanks of Flax yarn imported from Ireland, suitable for shoemakers or manufacturing, will be sold low to close sales. Apply at John Kincaid's store, King-street, Alexandria.

January 5. eo3t†

An Apprentice wanted.

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